

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

At the session of the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina, on the 29th ultimo, Rev. W. B. Yates offered a series of resolutions declaring that "fidelity to the South" demanded a separation from the Northern portion of the Church; recommending all Presbyteries connected with the Synod to take steps to dissolve their connection with the General Assembly; appointing a committee to correspond with other Synods, with a view to forming a Southern General Assembly; and avowing "fraternal feelings for all those brethren who have stood up firmly for the South." The resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 77 to 21.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the National Republican. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1860. Messrs. Editors: I received several copies of your recently printed, ably-conducted sheet, for which please accept my sincere thanks, with the assurance that the best wishes of the Republicans of Philadelphia accompany you in your new enterprise in the field of Republican daily journalism in the Federal Metropolis.

The city has been anything but lively for the past few days, owing to the disagreeable state of the weather. The usual crowds which, on fine days, are wont to throng our fashionable thoroughfares, have disappeared. Even the neighborhood of Sixth and Chestnut streets—this famous cruising-ground of the politicians and office seekers—yesterday presented quite a deserted, lonesome appearance; and the Girard and Continental hotels—those fashionable resorts for the nothing-to-do portion of our community—had fewer loungers in their spacious apartments than usual. Politics, for the time, has given way to antiseptic fires, and to mud and rain exorcising unwillingly the surrenders of the streets.

The trial of Thomas J. Armstrong, for the murder of an old and inoffensive man, named Robert Crawford, a weaver by trade, some months since, will commence on Monday the 3d instant. Messrs. William M. Bull and ex Judge Kelley, Congressmen elect from the third district, have been retained for the defence, and for several days past have been examining witnesses who will be called upon to establish Armstrong's innocence. The circumstances of the case, as given by the witnesses, are very strong. The trial, which will probably occupy several days, excites great interest.

The number of building permits issued for the month of November was 135, of which 118 were for dwellings—37 two-story, and 82 three-story—4 factories, 2 workshops, 2 offices, 1 slaughter-house, 6 stables; a decrease, compared to the number issued in the month of October, but large for the season of the year. The number of vessels, foreign and coastwise, that arrived at this port during the last month was 3,718, a decrease, compared with November, 1859, of 654 vessels.

The amount of coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading railroad for the week was 35,522 tons; by Schuylkill Navigation Company, 26,272. Total, 61,794 tons.

The several city officers, elected in October last, entered upon the discharge of their duties on Saturday. They are—P. S. White, Prothonotary of the District Court; George H. Moore, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions; and Alfred C. Harner, Recorder of Deeds.

All the cotton factories at Manayunk, with the exception of two, are to be closed at sundown. There is to be no reduction of wages, as was at first proposed.

A quarrel, on Thanksgiving night, between two men named Carroll and Bigel, resulted in the latter being shot in the arm, causing a severe wound. Carroll was arrested.

The counting-house of Mr. Ellis, Tenth and Oxford streets, yesterday night, was broken into and robbed of various articles. Arrests of two suspected parties were made by the police of 20th ward, and were held to answer the charge by Alderman Wright.

Colbert & Co., proprietors of a gift establishment in Fourth street below Chestnut, were hauled up before Alderman Beidler yesterday, on the charge of conspiring to defraud Henry Boyer, a gentleman residing in the rural districts of Pennsylvania. Boyer testified that seeing the advertisement of Colbert & Co. in a Pottery paper, stating that agents were wanted for the sale of a "superior gold pen," he concluded to become agent for the concern, and accordingly forwarded the amount for one box of the pens. He received the pens and disposed of them. Thinking it a very profitable business, he sent for a second lot, enclosing in his letter \$18. In return he received one hundred boxes of the "superior gold pens," though not equal to the sample box; and the certificate accompanying the last invoice containing orders for jewelry alone—the certificates that accompanied the first lot containing orders for pianos, gold watches, and every variety of jewelry. Mr. Boyer, not satisfied with the change, came here and lodged complaint at the Mayor's office against Colbert & Co. The Mayor dispatched officer Franklin to the store of the accused parties, who took into his keeping the books, papers, and letters of the concern. One of the bills books, which contained a large number of bills for jewelry purchased by the accused, was produced. *Carbons* sets were marked at \$9 the dozen, *bracelets* from \$7 to \$10 per dozen, and *gold chains* at \$10 per dozen. A jeweller, who was called in to testify as to the value of the property seized, gave it as his opinion, that the sets were worth about fifty cents each. Colbert & Co. were held to answer the charge.

DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. T. H. Smith, in the *British Medical Journal*, states that there are three forms in which diphtheria presents itself, viz: simple ash-colored diphtheria membrane in patches, with very slight congestion of the surrounding parts, and without fever; second, a deeper color and more widely-spread membranous exudation, with fetid breath, and intense engorgement of dark hue; thirdly, the membrane with much tonsillitis, in a few cases resulting in quinsy; a fourth and more formidable state of things to contend with is an extension of the membrane, in either of the preceding cases, to the larynx and trachea. With reference to the more general symptoms, the prominent feature is depression of the vital powers. The pulse is not always quick, but when so, is that of an irritable circulation. More frequently the pulse is slow, waving, and very compressible; the skin readily cools down—as when a hand is exposed out of bed—is moist and soft, almost clammy to the feel. Where fever has been observed, it is of a remittent or intermittent type. Some cases are ushered in with slight diarrhoea, with discharge of blood. Debility remains in a marked degree, even in milder cases, after the local symptoms have disappeared.

GARBALDI'S ENTRANCE INTO NAPLES.—A Turin correspondent says of Garibaldi's entrance into Naples: "An eye-witness, who on this day (Sept. 7) rode at the side of Garibaldi, told me yesterday that nothing could be more thrilling than that scene. The people, mad with delight, shouted cries to Garibaldi as he galloped through the streets straight to the palace well aware that the enemy was at a few yards distance."

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

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Meets at the Wigwam, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, every Thursday evening.

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Meets at Island Hall, (third story), corner of Virginia avenue and Sixth street, every Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

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OFFICERS.
John S. Paxton, President.
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Nov 26

Organization of the Departments.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass), one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton), one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics, twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Librarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign Powers accredited to this Government. In all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In its instructions to these officers, and answers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund which the disbursement of which the Department is charged.

The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the Department; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business.—The Seal of the Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the Department, and prepares and attaches certificates to papers presented for authentication; has charge of the Territorial business; immigration and registered seamen; records all letters from the Department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports.—He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparation of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalum, Esq., Assistant. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President, by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.
2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the titles of arsenals, custom-house, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.
3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.
4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Government.
5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government is concerned.
6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. His clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.), two Disbursing Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

1. **The Public Lands.**—The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles thereon, whether derived from confirmation of grants made by former Governments, by sales, donations, or grants for schools, military bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Joseph S. Wilson. His principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner of the Interior, Principal Clerk of Survey, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various grades.
2. **Pensions.**—The present head of this bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.), and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.
3. **Indians.**—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other subordinate Clerks.
4. **Patent Office.**—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all "arts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements; the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate permanent Clerks, besides a considerable number of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shugart, Esq., Chief Clerk.

As act passed at the last session of Congress provided that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the Department of State, according to the laws regulating copyrights, should be removed to the Department of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Office, as belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Beside a these four principal branches of this new Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospital for the Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and distributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the *Annals of Congress*, *American State Papers*, *American Works*, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere; also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-fifth Congress. These valuable works are distributed to those who are by law entitled to receive them, and to such "colleges, public libraries, academies, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations," as shall be designated by the members of Congress.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, Commissioners of the Customs, six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Ontz, Esq., Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and disbursements, for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, Esq., First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military routes, and the Quartermaster's Department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for his and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treasurer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for its final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-six Clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance and times of departure and arrival on all the routes; the contract of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of Mail Messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office, as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

Finance Office.—A. N. Zovely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one Clerks. To this office are assigned the supervision and management of the financial business of the Department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositories of the Department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervision of the accounts of offices under orders to deposit their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postage. It has charge of the Dead-Letter Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—Benj. N. O'Connell, Esq., Chief Clerk, and seventeen Clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of mail agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts, and of the violation of law by private expressmen, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under the supervision of this office, and should be reported to it.

All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depositions, or other violations of law, or mail locks and keys, should be directed, "Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz: Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, Bureau of Provisioning and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices, and of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, Esq., Chief Clerk, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's Office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superintendence of the marine corps forms also a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.—Commander Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman. All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Arsenal.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau, four Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman. The office of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Samuel Archbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, purchases of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engineer-in-Chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Bureau of Provisioning and Clothing.—H. Bridge, Purser United States Navy, Chief of Bureau, and four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt. Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks, and one Draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, &c., together with such books as are furnished ships of war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the Chief of this Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of Bureau; one Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, and ten Clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. R. Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Messengers, and one Laborer. The following bureaus are attached to this Department.

Commanding General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott, is at New York.

Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General. Assistants—Major E. D. Townsend, Major W. A. Nichols, Capt. S. Williams, and Capt. J. P. Garesche; Judge Advocate, Major John F. Lee; ten Clerks and one Messenger. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here that all military commissions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office.—Brevet Major General T. S. Jeap, Quartermaster General. Assistants—Major E. S. Sibley, Brevet Major H. Wayne, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven Clerks and one Messenger.

Paymaster General's Office.—Col. B. F. Larned, Paymaster General, Lieut. Col. T. P. Andrews, District Paymaster; seven Clerks and one Messenger.

Commissionary General's Office.—General George Gilson, Commissary General; Assistant, Capt. A. E. Shiras; six Clerks and